

hyaline. Scutellum and a straight-sided band just behind middle of, and confined to, clavi, fuscous. Margin of last ventral segment of female concave on each side before apex. Length 4.5 mm. One specimen, a female, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 1, 1917, in collection of Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.

Typhlocyba lethierryi Edwards.—Truro, August 17.

Typhlocyba rosæ Linnæus.—Annapolis Co., August 5; Truro, August 26; Halifax, August 5, on elm; September 1, on maple.

Typhlocyba ulmi Linnæus.—Halifax, October 6.

Erythroneura ador, new species.—Venation nearly as in *E. obliqua* Say. Coloration unusual for an *Erythroneura* being pale yellow, except fore wings which vary to golden yellow, pale apically, and tips of tarsi which are dark. Length 4–4.5 mm. Described from four females (one the type) from Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 5, 1917, on elm, and one from same place September 1, 1917. Type and three paratypes in collection of Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and one paratype in collection of writer.

TWO NEW DIPLOPODS FROM LOUISIANA.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The two new species described below were found represented in a miscellaneous lot of myriapods sent to me for identification by Percy Viosca, Jr., of the Southern Biological Supply Co., of New Orleans. Other diplopods in the lot are *Callipus lactarius* (Say) and *Polydermus serratus* (Say) also from Covington, *Parajulus* sp. and *Spirobolus marginatus* (Say) from New Orleans, and *Julus cærulocinctus* Wood from Rochester, N.Y. The chilopods consist of the following species: *Otocryptops sexspinosus* (Say), *Theatops posticus* (Say), and *Hemiscolopendra punctiventris* (Newport) from Covington, *Arenophilus bipuncticeps* (Wood) from New Orleans, *Neolithobius mordax* (Koch) from Lake Charles, and *Scolopendra viridis* Say from Florida.

Ethojulus amphelictus, gen. et sp. nov.

This form is separated generically from *Parajulus* because of its different type of structure in the male gonopods. The

anterior gonopods, which are ectal in position, are deeply bifid; the anterior branch is of ordinary texture, clavate in outline and pilose; the posterior branch is strongly chitinized and smooth, rather slender and blade-like, curving first caudad and then ventrad and mesad, each presenting an acute spur from its mesal edge just distad of the middle of its length. The posterior gonopods are long, slender, chitinous blades curving forward, downward, caudad and then again dorsad, thus forming three-fourths of a circle, with the tip bent slightly to one side; from near the base arises a shorter, distally acute, blade which is weakly sigmoidally bent and which extends ventrad nearly to the lower segment of the principal branch.

Sides and venter light brown. Dorsum of pale ferruginous cast, dusky; a longitudinal mid-dorsal black line; a row of large black spots along each side over the pores; above each black spot a fulvous spot and between this and the mid-dorsal line a narrow, fulvous stripe and a stripe of similar colour also commonly showing across the anterior border of the somite. The sides above, especially in anterior region of body, with a network of black lines over the lighter background. The collum covered with a similar network, a solid dark, transverse band just caudad of the anterior border, this widening toward the middle; a similar but narrower band across the caudal border, this connected with the anterior one along the median line. Vertex of head also with a network of dark lines; a solid black band between edges, this including the usual light spots below. Antennæ blackish. Legs fulvous.

In the female the second tergite extends very much below the level of the collum; angularly pointed below. The collum with a longitudinal stria just above the margining sulcus on each side. In the male the collum is more elongate, as usual in *Parajulus*, with the lower margin long and straight. The second tergite does not extend below the level of the collum and its lower edge is straight.

The cardo of the mandibles in the male is strongly produced below; the process narrowed angularly ventrad, its apex narrowly rounded and reaching to the level of the lower edge of the labrum.

Segmental sutures strongly curved at level of pores.

Anal scutum exceeding the valves moderately, the tip straight and acute.

Number of segments, fifty-six and fifty-eight.

Diameter of female 3 mm.; of male 2.5 mm.

Locality.—Louisiana; Covington, Dec. 16, 1917.

***Fontaria louisiana*, sp. nov.**

Type above dull brown; carinae bright yellow.

Vestigial foveolæ 2+2.

Characterized by the structure of the gonopods of the male. In these the posterior or principal limb of the telopodite is bifid, the branches long, slender and subequal and cross those of the other gonopod; of the two branches or prongs the mesal one is geniculate near tip with the latter acute, while the ectal one is straight, its tip also acute. The proximal, undivided and less chitinous, stalk is thick, densely hairy, and is prolonged along the mesal side of the mesal prong. The anterior or lesser spine is much shorter than the bifid branch; it is much narrowed distad, is moderately sigmoidally flexed, and crosses that of the other gonopod.

The body is narrowed at both ends between which the sides are subparallel. The caudal plate short, truncate at tip. Processes of penultimate keels distally rounded, the other acute.

Length (male) 50 mm.

Locality.—Louisiana; Covington, Dec. 16, 1917.

A LONG-FASTING LEPIDOPTER.

BY R. R. ROWLEY, LOUISIANA, MO.

On May 15th, 1915, I received from Miss Harriet Boyes, of San Benito, Texas, twenty-four cocoons of *Rothschildia jorulla*, which she informed me were collected during the previous winter and spun by larvæ of the autumn of 1914.

The record for emergence of imagos is as follows: October 14th, 1915, one male moth; October 9th, 1916, one male; October
November, 1918